Motor Tours to Alberta Resorts

THE MOTOR TOURIST from east, west and south may reach Alberta resorts over established highways. From Eastern Canada, the tourist may travel through the northern states, to Duluth and Winnipeg, or to St. Paul, Minn., thence west through the Dakotas and Montana, to Alberta, or by Pacific Coast highways, thence east to Alberta resorts. From the Western Canadian route from Winnipeg, the Alberta resorts are reached by the Crow's Nest Pass route or the Windermere Highway to Banff.

The following are suggested routes for motorists coming to Alberta:—

PARK TO PARK TOUR
(Yellowstone Park, Glacier Park, Waterton Lakes, Banff and Lake Louise, Jasper Park)

Yellowstone Park, Wyoming, to Great Falls, Montana, 241 miles, Highway No. 87. Great Falls, Montana, to Shelby, 93 miles, Highway No. 87. Glacier Park to Waterton Lakes, Alberta, via Babb, Montana, Carway and Cardston, Alberta, 116 miles, Highways No. 87-1-5.

Waterton Lakes via Cardston, Alberta, to Calgary, 189 miles, Highways No. 1 and 4. (Side trip Waterton Lakes to Pincher Creek, 37 miles.) Calgary to Banff, 84 miles, Highway No. 1. Banff to Lake Louise, 57 miles. Lake Louise return to Calgary, 122 miles. Calgary to Edmonton, 201 miles, Highway No. 1. Edmonton to Jasper Park, 236 miles, Highway No. 16.

SUNSHINE TRAIL TOUR
(Salt Lake City, Utah, to Peace River, Alberta, via Butte and Great Falls, Montana, Lethbridge, Calgary and Edmonton, Alta.)

Salt Lake City to Butte, Mont., 454 miles, Highway No. 91. Butte to Great Falls, Mont., 169 miles, Highway No. 91. Great Falls to Lethbridge, Alta., 231 miles, Highways No. 11 and 4. (Side trip Great Falls to Shelby, 93 miles, Highways 87 and 5). Lethbridge to Calgary, 145 miles, Highways 3 and 23. (Side trip Calgary to Banff, 85 miles, Highway No. 2.) Calgary to Edmonton, 201 miles, Highway No. 1. (Side trip Calgary to Drumheller, 135 miles, Highway No. 10.) Edmonton to Athabasca, 96 miles, Highway No. 1. Athabasca to Lesser Slave Lake, 89 miles, Highway No. 1. Lesser Slave Lake to Peace River, 166 miles, Highway No. 1. Total mileage, Salt Lake City to Peace River, 1,531 miles.

WINNIPEG TO BANFF AND LAKE LOUISE
(Return via Windermere Highway and Crow's Nest Pass)

Winnipeg, Man., to Regina, Sask., 395 miles, Highway No. 1. Regina to Moose Jaw, 39 miles; Moose Jaw to Medicine Hat, Alta., 323 miles; Medicine Hat to Calgary, 199 miles, Alberta Highway No. 2. Calgary to Banff, 85 miles; Banff to Lake Louise and return to Junction of Windermere Highway, 114 miles. Windermere Highway, Alberta Highway No. 93, to Windermere, B.C., 88 miles. Windermere to Wardner, 70 miles; Wardner to Crow's Nest, Alberta, 70 miles. Crow's Nest to Lethbridge, Alta., 108 miles, Alberta Highway No. 3, Lethbridge to Medicine Hat, 109 miles, Highway No. 3.

WINNIPEG TO JASPER PARK, ALBERTA

Winnipeg, Man., to Yorkton, Sask., 321 miles; Yorkton to Saskatoon, 243 miles, Saskatoon to Alberta, 75 miles, Alberta Highway No. 16. Lloydminster to Edmonton, 186 miles, Alberta Highway No. 16. Edmonton to Jasper, 236 miles, Highway No. 16.

PORTLAND, OREGON, TO BANFF, ALBERTA
(Return via Crow's Nest Pass)

Portland to Spokane, Wash., 379 miles.

Spokane to Bonners Ferry, Idaho, 296 miles. Bonners Ferry to Banff, 108 miles, Banff to Lake Louise, 57 miles, Alberta Highway No. 1. Lake Louise return to Calgary, 122 miles. Calgary to Edmonton, 201 miles, Highway No. 1. Edmonton to Jasper Park, 236 miles, Highway No. 16.

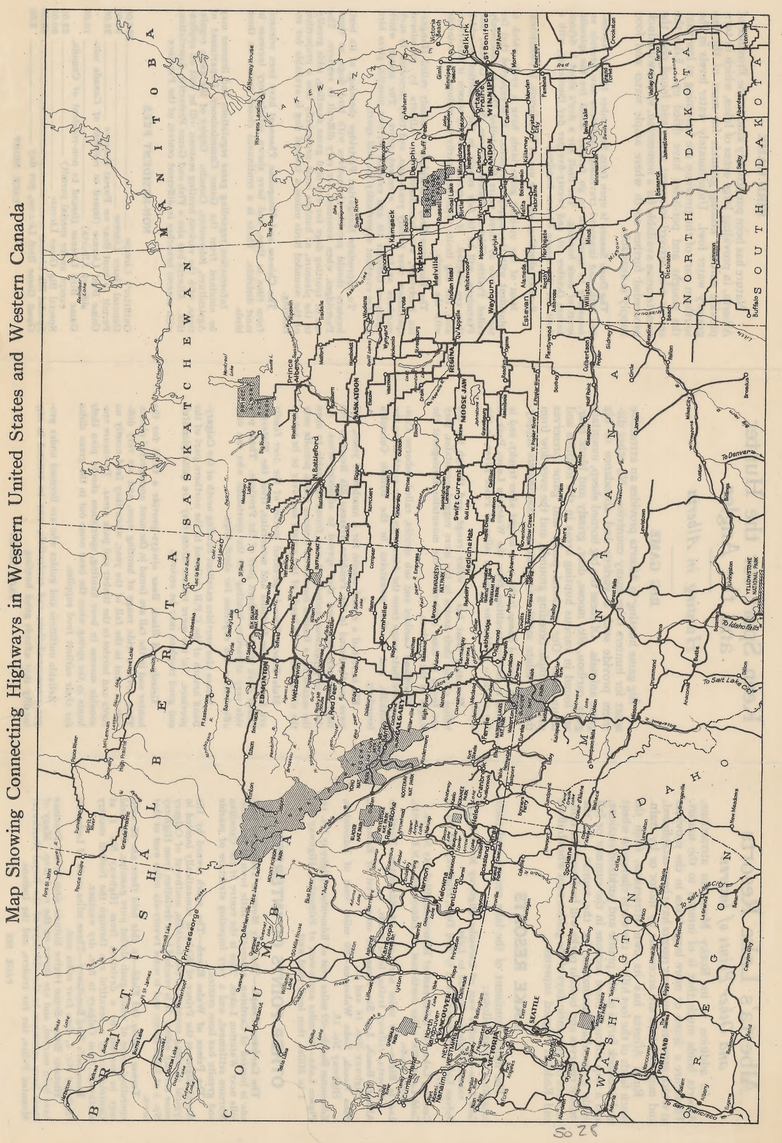
Alberta Mileage Tables

Miles (Read down)		Miles (Read up)
	HIGHWAY No. 1.	
0	Carway	925
16	Cardston	909
17	Junction Highway No. 5 (Waterton Lakes west 32 miles by Highway No. 5)	908
55	Mackwood	870
84	Claresholm	841
113	Nanton	812
127	Junction road to Prince of Wales Hotel (west 22 miles)	798
134	High River	791
147	Okotoks	778
	Junction Highway No. 7, (Turner Valley oil fields 15 miles)	
162	Junction Highway No. 22 (Turner Valley 23 miles by road)	763
173	CALGARY (Junction here with No. 2 to Banff and Lake Louise)	752
203	SUNSHINE	722
234	Carstairs	711
222	Didsbury	703
254	Olds	691
246	Bowden	679
255	Innisfail	670
275	RED DEER	650
279	Junction Highway No. 11 (Sylvan Lake 30 miles west)	646
291	Lacombe	634
	Junction Highway No. 20, (Gull Lake 17 miles west)	629
308	Ponoka	617
331	WETASKIWIN (Junction Highway No. 13, (Pigeon Lake 29 miles west)	594
353	Leduc	572
374	EDMONTON (Junction here with No. 16 to Jasper Park)	551
382	St. Albert	543
394	Morinville	531
420	Clyde	505
	Junction Highway No. 18, (Athabasca and Barrhead)	455
470	Athabasca	405
520	Smith	368
537	Slave Lake	259
638	High Prairie	287
675	McLennan	239
684	Donnelly	241
723	Peace River	202
774	Hawtree	149
778	Dunvegan	111
811	Spirit River	114
858	Grande Prairie	67
873	Wembley	52
888	Beaverlodge	37
925	B. C. Boundary	0

Miles (Read down)		Miles (Read up)
	HIGHWAY No. 2.	
0	Saskatchewan No. 1	355
1	Walsh	354
34	MEDICINE HAT	321
60	Suffield	295
102	Bindloss	253
113	Dunkirk	242
141	Bassano	214
172	Gleichen	183
209	Strathmore	156
225	Junction Highway No. 24	140
211	Junction Highway No. 9	144
229	CALGARY	126
250	Cochrane	105
259	Exshaw	96
314	Banff	41
332	Junction Windermere Highway	23
351	Lake Louise	4
355	The Great Divide	0
	HIGHWAY No. 3.	
0	MEDICINE HAT	217
20	Walsh and Irvine	197
74	Taber	143
97	Coaldale	120
109	LETHBRIDGE	108
143	Junction Highway No. 23	74
148	Macleod	69
171	Pincher (Waterton Lakes south 39 miles by No. 6)	46
188	Lundbreck	29
203	Frank	28
205	Blairmore	14
209	Coleman	10
217	Crowsnest, B.C. Boundary	0
	HIGHWAY No. 4.	
0	LETHBRIDGE	76
30	Shaughnessy	56
36	New Dayton	49
49	Warner	28
62	Milk River	14
76	Coutts (U. S. Boundary)	0
	HIGHWAY No. 5.	
0	Junction No. 1	32
14	Mountain View	18
32	Waterton	0
	HIGHWAY No. 6.	
0	Pincher	39
34	Junction Highway No. 5	5
39	Waterton	0
	HIGHWAY No. 7.	
0	Okotoks	15
15	Turner Valley	0
	HIGHWAY No. 8.	
0	CALGARY	422
9	Bowness Park	413

Miles (Read down)		Miles (Read up)
	HIGHWAY No. 9.	
0	Junction Highway No. 2	266
29	Irricana	236
39	Beiseker	227
70	Junction Highway No. 21	196
78	DRUMHELLER	188
104	Craigmyle	162
117	Hanna	149
151	Youngstown	115
161	Chinook	105
170	Cereal	96
185	Oyen	81
199	Sibbald	67
206	Alsask	0
	HIGHWAY No. 10.	
0	DRUMHELLER	135
4	Rosedale	131
8	Wayne	127
	HIGHWAY No. 11.	
0	Junction Highway No. 1	50
30	Sylvan Lake	20
50	Sylvan Mountain House	0
	HIGHWAY No. 12.	
0	Lacombe	191
13	Clive	178
26	Alix	165
42	Lacombe	149
50	Stettler	141
88	Castor	103
110	Coronation	81
143	Veteran	48
156	Monitor	35
191	Compeer	0
	HIGHWAY No. 13.	
0	WETASKIWIN	172
20	Camrose	146
29	Camrose	136
61	Stroma	110
70	Killam	102
77	Sedgewick	95
84	Hardisty	88
96	Hardisty	76
129	Czar	43
139	Provost	33
172	Macklin	0
	HIGHWAY No. 14.	
0	Junction Highway No. 3	190
25	South Cooking Lake	165
45	Tofield	145
66	Holden	124
76	Daysland	114
91	Viking	99
124	Irma	66
147	Wainwright (Buffalo Park)	43
190	Chauvin	0
	HIGHWAY No. 15.	
0	Junction Highway No. 21	44
30	Entrance Elk Island Park	10
40	Junction Highway No. 16	0
	HIGHWAY No. 16.	
0	Lloydminster (Saskatchewan boundary)	422
17	Marwayne	405
29	Islay	393

Miles (Read down)		Miles (Read up)
	HIGHWAY No. 16—Continued.	
43	Vermilion	379
58	Kinsella	363
68	Minburn	353
79	Innisfree	343
86	Rantzville	336
105	Vegreville	317
115	Mundare	300
133	Junction Highway No. 15	299
146	Lamont	276
167	Fort Saskatchewan	255
196	EDMONTON	226
212	Edmonton Beach, 7½ M.S.	206
216	Junction Highway No. 17 (Alberta Beach, 14 miles N.)	206
225	Sylvan Beach, 9½ M.S.	197
237	Seba Beach, 2 miles N.	185
241	Gainford (Lake Isle)	181
252	Evansburg	170
277	Entrance Entrance	145
317	Junction Park Boundary	105
422	Jasper	0
	HIGHWAY No. 17. See Highway No. 16.	
	HIGHWAY No. 18.	
0	Junction Highway No. 1	33
8	Westlock	25
33	Barrhead	0
	HIGHWAY No. 19.	
0	WETASKIWIN	26
26	Pigeon Lake	0
	HIGHWAY No. 20.	
0	Gull Lake	25
14	Bentley	11
25	Sylvan Lake	0
	HIGHWAY No. 21.	
0	Junction Highway No. 9	75
8	Acme	67
21	Carbon	54
33	Three Hills	42
42	Trochu	33
58	Elnora, 2 miles E.	17
75	Chauvin	0
	HIGHWAY No. 22.	
0	Junction Highway No. 3	91
16	Barons	75
27	Carmangay	64
31	Champion	54
43	Vulcan	45
63	Junction Highway No. 24	28
75	Blackie (3 miles N.)	16
91	High River	0
	HIGHWAY No. 23.	
0	Junction Highway No. 2	75
16	Barons	59
27	Carmangay	48
31	Champion	44
43	Vulcan	32
63	Junction Highway No. 24	12
75	Blackie (3 miles N.)	0
	HIGHWAY No. 24.	
0	Junction Highway No. 23	44
12	Blackie	32
28	Carseland	16
44	Junction Highway No. 2	0
	HIGHWAY No. 25.	
0	Cardston	55
17	Spring Coulee	38
27	Kimball	28
55	LETHBRIDGE	0



MAP COLLECTION
UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA
EDMONTON, ALBERTA
CANADA

Alberta P-10 (1934) [Archives]

Hotels and Auto Camps

HOTEL ACCOMMODATION

The mountain resorts of Alberta are particularly well provided with hotel accommodation, some of the most luxuriously-appointed hotels on the continent being found there.

At Waterton Lakes are the Waterton Lakes hotels and chalets.

At Banff is the famous Banff Springs Hotel, operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and at Lake Louise the palatial Chateau also operated by the Canadian Pacific. Banff also has the following hotels, well-appointed: The Cascade, The King Edward, The Mount Royal, The Grand View Villa and The Homestead. Lake Louise, in addition to the Chateau, has the Deer Lodge.

At Jasper Park is the luxurious Jasper Park Lodge, operated by the Canadian National Railways, also the Athabasca, The Pyramid, and The Astoria.

Calgary:—The Palliser, operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway; also The York; the Yale; The Wales; The Alexandra; The Braemar Lodge; The King Edward; The Empress; The Noble; The St. Regis; The Royal; The Arlington; The Carlton; The Victoria; The Cecil; The Colonial; The Dominion; The Empire; The Imperial; The Lethbridge Union; The National; The Palace; The Queen's; The Shamrock; The St. Louis; The Ritz.

Edmonton:—The Macdonald, operated by the Canadian National Railways; The New Corona; The King Edward; The Royal George; The Selkirk; The Cecil; The Alberta; The Alexandra; The Abbey; The Brunswick; The Campbell; The Castle; The Collier; The Commercial; The Empire; The Empress; The International; The Leland; The Fairview; The National; The New Edmonton; The Queen's; The Raymond; The Richelieu; The Ritz; The Roseberry Villa Temperance Hotel; The Royal Albert; The Senate; The Springer; The St. Elmo; The Strand; The Strathcona; The St. Regis; The Transit; The Western; The Yale.

Lethbridge:—The Marquis; The Alexandra; The Lethbridge; The Arlington; The Dallas; The Coaldale; The Garden; The King's; The Windsor.

Medicine Hat:—The Assiniboia; The Cecil; The American; The Corona; The Cosmopolitan; The Royal.

Practically all the towns in the Province are well equipped with hotels.

AUTO CAMPS

The following camps, located at the under-mentioned places, are equipped with a supply of wood, stove and cook-house equipment, which reaches greater pretensions in the larger centers.

On Highway No. 1 (Going North)—Cardston, Macleod, Claresholm, Nanton, Okotoks, Calgary, Crossfield, Carstairs, Didsbury, Bowden, Innisfail, Red Deer, Lacombe, Ponoka, Wetaskiwin, Millet, Edmonton, Athabasca, Slave Lake, Faust, Peace River.

On Highway No. 2 (Going West)—Medicine Hat, Bassano, Calgary, Banff (Castle Mountain, etc.), Lake Louise.

On Highway No. 3 (Going South-west)—Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, Macleod, Pincher Creek, Blairmore, Coleman.

On Highway No. 4—Lethbridge.

On Highway No. 9 (Going North-east) — Drumheller, Hanna.

On Highway No. 11—Sylvan Lake.

On Highway No. 12 (Going South-east) — Lacombe, Stettler, Castor, Coronation.

On Highway No. 13 (Going East and South-east) — Camrose, Hardisty, Provost.

On Highway No. 14 (Going South-east)—Edmonton, Tofield, Holden, Viking, Wainwright, Chauvin.

On Highway No. 16 (Going West)—Lloydminster, Vermilion, Innisfree, Vegreville, Fort Saskatchewan, Edmonton, Seba Beach, Edson, Jasper Park.

On Highway No. 20 (Going West) — Lacombe, Gull Lake.

On Highway No. 23—Barons.

On Highways in B.C., adjacent to Alberta — Lake Windermere, Kootenay.

On Highways in Montana, adjacent to Alberta — Glacier Park.

A small fee is charged at the larger camps.

BUNGALOW CAMPS

Bungalow Camps provide moderately-priced accommodation for tourists at attractive scenic points in the Canadian Rockies and elsewhere. These consist of small living and sleeping bungalows clustered around a larger building containing kitchen, dining and lounging rooms, the latter with an open fireplace. All the buildings are one storey, of rustic design, and of frame or log construction. Each of the camps has been located so as to make accessible Alpine districts of exceptional beauty. While the meals are good and substantial, and the beds most comfortable, the rates are very moderate. These camps are less formal than the large resort hotel, and very much favoured by people who prefer to be where there is a quiet and informal atmosphere, and where sport or old clothes can be worn at all times; also contains bathrooms, and a good lighting system.

The principal bungalow camps of Alberta are to be found in the Rockies at Castle Mountain, Moraine Lake, Mount Assiniboine, and other mountain resorts.

TEA HOUSES

Tea houses in the Rockies are comfortably furnished buildings with covered verandahs, built for the accommodation of trail hikers or riders to relax for short periods while on the trail, and obtain meals and lighter lunches. They are located at suitable hiking distances from the resort hotels and bungalow camps, and at vantage points of unusual interest and beauty.

ALPINE HUTS

Alpine Huts are erected in the Rockies for the accommodation and convenience of mountaineers. Huts are furnished with cots, bedding, stove, firewood, kitchen utensils, etc., but have no one in charge.

Historic Sites in Alberta

Historic sites, commemorating outstanding events in Alberta's history, are indicated on the Highway Map by a crown. The full list of these sites and their historic significance, is as follows:

Fort Fork near Peace River
Cairn and tablet erected on Lot 19, Shaftsbury Settlement to mark the site of Fort Fork where Sir Alexander Mackenzie wintered in 1792, and from where he set out on 9th May, 1793, on his quest for the Western Sea.

Jasper House, Jasper National Park
Cairn and tablet erected adjacent to the Jasper Highway, near the Rocky River, to mark the site of Jasper House, built by the North West Company, between 1827 and 1829.

Henry House, Jasper National Park
Cairn and tablet erected adjacent to the Jasper-Maligne Canyon road, near the east end of the Athabasca River bridge, to mark the site of Henry House, founded in 1811 by the North West Company, and which later became an important point in their transportation system.

David Thompson, Jasper National Park
Cairn and tablet erected on Old Fort Point, near the east end of the Athabasca River bridge, to commemorate the public services of David Thompson, the discoverer of Athabasca Pass.

Forts Augustus and Edmonton, near Edmonton
Cairn and tablet erected adjacent to the road passing through Lot 8, Fort Saskatchewan, to mark the sites of Fort Augustus, established in 1794 by the North West Company, and Fort Edmonton, established in 1795, by the Hudson's Bay Company.

Fort Macleod, Macleod
Cairn and tablet erected on the Court House grounds to commemorate the events connected with the arrival of the North West Mounted Police in 1874, and the building of the first fort on the island to the north-east of the town.

Frog Lake Massacre, near Frog Lake
Cairn and tablet erected on north-east quarter of Section 10, Township 56, Range 3, West of the 4th Meridian, to perpetuate the memory of those who were killed there by the Indians on 2nd April, 1885, during the North West Rebellion.

Fort Calgary, Calgary
Cairn and tablet erected in Central Park, to commemorate the arrival of the North West Mounted Police, in August, 1875, and the establishment of their post on the west bank of the Elbow River.

Indian Treaty, No. 7, near Cluny, east of Calgary
Cairn and tablet erected on the Blackfoot Indian Reserve to mark the site where Treaty No. 7 was signed on 22nd September, 1877, by representatives of the Crown and the Indians, whereby the latter surrendered their rights to a large tract of land in the south-western corner of Alberta.

Rocky Mountain House
Cairn and tablet adjacent to the public highway in the north-east quarter of Section 17, Township 39, Range 7, west of the 5th Meridian, to mark the site of Rocky Mountain House, built in 1799 by the North West Company, and occupied on different occasions by David Thompson.

General Strange's Column, Edmonton
Cut stone memorial and two tablets on the Provincial Government grounds, adjacent to the New Administration Building, to commemorate the operations of General Strange's Column during the North West Rebellion.

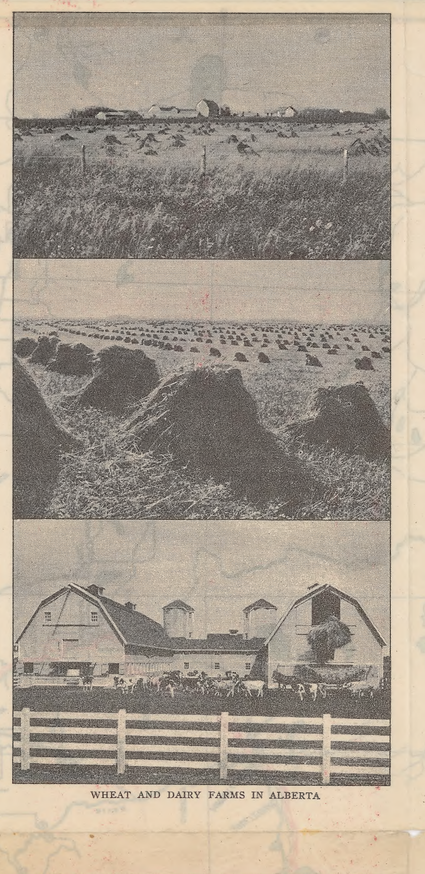
Alberta's Wealth of Natural Resources

AREA, POPULATION AND CLIMATE

Alberta's area is 255,000 square miles, more than twice as large as the British Isles. It stretches from the International borderline at the northern boundary of the State of Montana, northward some 750 miles, to the border of the Northwest Territories, which reach still further northward some 1,000 miles to the Arctic Sea. The population of the province is 760,000. Its climate is clear and bracing, with a great deal of sunshine, both summer and winter, giving rise to the name "Sunny Alberta." The summers are very warm, with cool, refreshing nights. The winters are clear and cold, but with spells of extreme mildness brought by the famous Chinook winds.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

The Province is predominantly agricultural and has gained wide fame for its rich farming possibilities. It is noted chiefly for its great wheat crops, its outstanding production of high-class seed grains, its high quality of beef cattle, raised on the ranges along the foothills of the Rockies and on the nutritive prairie grasses, and for its dairying development in the park lands of the central and northern areas. Seven times in the last ten years, Alberta has won the international championship for wheat, and now holds the trophy permanently. Championships in oats and other grains have also been won. The championship wheat in four years was raised in the far-famed Peace River district, 500 miles north of Montana. More than 100 million pounds of beef on the hoof were exported from Alberta in 1933. A record was also made in creamery butter production, more than 23,750,000 lbs. being produced. Alberta leads in turkey production, and has a large poultry and swine industry. In 1933 there were more than 11,000,000 acres in field crops. The sheep industry is a large one. In some of the southern districts, irrigation is practiced on a considerable scale.



WHEAT AND DAIRY FARMS IN ALBERTA

NATURAL RESOURCES

Alberta has extensive natural resources, chiefly in coal, oil and gas. Its coal areas are very large, comprising 14 per cent of the world's known coal resources. Normal production ranges from six to seven million tons annually. The province is the largest producer of petroleum and natural gas in Canada, over a million barrels of petroleum having been produced during 1933, much of which is naptha from the famous Turner Valley, south of Calgary. Gold is found in paying quantities in the rivers of the northern half of the province, but is not mined to any great extent. Large and valuable deposits of bituminous sands exist in the north, and have been developed to some extent. Timber resources total 86,560 square miles of forest lands, of which 60,000 square miles are of merchantable timber. Lumber production in 1931 was 45,000,000 board feet. The fur industry is considerable, between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000 in furs being taken out annually. There is a considerable industry in building materials and manufacturing from clay deposits. There is also a considerable commercial fishing industry.

MANUFACTURING

In a total of 886 manufacturing plants in Alberta, the capital invested is over $107,000,000, with an annual payroll of $14,000,000 and a total value of products of $68,000,000. The manufacturing plants include packing plants, flour mills, refineries, brick and tile and pottery plants, glass works, clothing factories, a beet sugar plant, and many others.

CITIES AND TOWNS

There are seven cities in Alberta: Edmonton, the capital, situated in the centre of the province, 350 miles north of the International Boundary, has 79,197 population; Lethbridge, 60 miles north from Montana, has 13,489 people; Calgary, 170 miles north of the boundary, has 83,761 people; Medicine Hat, with 10,300; others are Red Deer with 2,344; Wetaskiwin with 2,125, and Drumheller with 2,987.

SCHOOLS AND UNIVERSITIES

Alberta is well provided with an excellent system of public and high schools, and a provincial university including courses in arts, agriculture, science, medicine and commerce; at Edmonton, with an enrolment of some 1,900 students. Three normal schools, technical schools, and agricultural schools are also in operation.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS

Tourists entering Canada do not require passports. Automobiles may be brought into Canada for purpose of health or pleasure for a period up to 90 days without duty or bond, and for a period up to six months by fulfilling certain security requirements. It is absolutely unnecessary for a tourist entering Canada to pay any fee for an automobile entry permit or charge, assist the tourist in making all forms.

For Twenty-four Hours. Automobiles may be entered at any Canadian port for touring purposes for a period not exceeding 24 hours, by the owner surrendering his State License card, which is handed to him on his return journey.

For Two to Sixty Days. For a period of sixty days a motorist may bring his car into Canada for touring purposes only and return by a port of entry or any other port without bond or deposit, the only requirements being the possession of a State license identifying the car, and the completion of the necessary duplicate customs form, on which particulars of the car are recorded. One form is retained by the Customs Officer at any port of exit on leaving Canada.

For Sixty to Ninety Days. One extension of thirty days to a limit of ninety days may be granted without a bond or deposit by presenting the original customs permit to any Customs Officer.

For One to Six Months. Automobiles may be entered at Canadian port of Customs for touring purposes, for a period of one to six months, by filling in the same form referred to, and signing a bond in approved form for double the amount of the estimated duties on the vehicle, or secure a special bond of an incorporated guarantee company authorized to do business in Canada.

The automobile of any tourist not returning within the time limit is liable to seizure. Should an unforeseen delay occur, prolonging the time of stay in Canada beyond the month, listed in the tourist's permit, the Customs Department, Ottawa, should be communicated with at once.

For information regarding the admission of Motor Cycles, Motor Boats and Pets, etc., please apply to the Customs Department, Ottawa, or nearest Canadian Customs Officer.

PORTS OF ENTRY—From the United States into Alberta—Aden, Cardston, Coutts, Carway, Coutts, Yarn Lakes, Waterton Lakes, Wild Horse.

From Alberta into the United States—Gateway, Roosville, Pelican, Peskan, Sweet Grass, Havre.

REGISTRATION OF CARS

Motorists entering Alberta from the United States for a period not exceeding six months, are not required to register their cars with the police, but must at all times be prepared to produce their port of entry customs permit when required to do so by members of the police.

Motorists from other provinces in Canada, entering Alberta, must within 24 hours of their arrival, register their machines with the police, and obtain registration certificate and a registration, with which will be furnished a windshield sticker which will be evidence of registration.

A non-resident chauffeur who has complied with the laws of his own place of residence as to licensing of chauffeurs need not be licensed in Alberta while driving the vehicle of a non-resident exempt from registration.

Alberta

Official Road Map of Alberta Canada

Compiled by the
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
GOVERNMENT OF ALBERTA
EDMONTON, CANADA

Including a brief description of the Province and its Resources, General Information for the Tourist, Customs and Game Regulations, etc.

Issued by Publicity Bureau, Government Buildings, Edmonton, Alberta

GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

To the Tourist

Tourists to Alberta are cordially welcomed by the residents of the Province, and every effort is put forth to enable them to enjoy their visit to the Province and to profit thereby.

Chambers of Commerce, auto clubs, and such organizations are to be found in all the larger centres, where assistance and information will be gladly given to visitors from outside. Service clubs are organized in all the larger centers, and visiting service club members are made welcome at the weekly luncheons.

TELEPHONIC COMMUNICATION — The telephone system of the Province, which is government-owned, forms a part of the entire continental long-distance system, so that tourists may secure telephone communication from the smallest village where a telephone exchange is established, to any part of the world. Tourists will find telephone clerks and officials courteous and ready at all times to give service.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION — Alberta is well served with railway facilities. The main lines of both the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific transcontinental systems, traverse the province and serve most of the summer resorts. There is a large branch line system throughout the Province, and the total railway mileage in the Province is 5,700 miles. Telegraphic communication is easily obtainable.

PROVINCIAL LAWS

Tourists from other provinces and other countries should make themselves as familiar as possible with the regulations governing customs, motor traffic, liquor laws, camping, hunting, fishing, etc., in Alberta. The more important regulations are quoted in this pamphlet.

Motor tourists must display the motor license number plates of the province or state to which they belong.

Regulations regarding speed of cars are similar to those in force in other provinces and states.

Headlights must be equipped with a non-glare device.

Motors overtaking street cars must halt to the rear of the street car until passengers have boarded or disembarked the car and reached safety.

No person under the age of 16 is permitted to drive a car in Alberta.

Use of mufflers is imperative in thickly-settled parts of cities and towns, or in passing horses or other animals being led or driven.

LIQUOR LAWS — The Province of Alberta is under a Government controlled Liquor System. Liquor can be obtained and held only under permit and subject to certain conditions.

Copies of this Map

may be purchased on news stands, in hotels, etc., in the Province of Alberta, or may be secured from motor associations, boards of trade, and other organizations authorized to handle same, or by applying direct to—

Publicity Commissioner,
Department of Publicity and Information,
Government Buildings,
Edmonton - Alberta - Canada

PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES
ACC. 67.105/1

BANFF AND LAKE LOUISE
(Banff National Park)

These resorts, famed throughout the world for many years, are in the heart of the Rockies west of Calgary. Banff is situated 85 miles west of Calgary; 37 miles farther west is Lake Louise. Both are on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. These two places are surpassingly beautiful. The accommodation for tourists is excellent, including palatial railway hotels, attractive camping grounds and facilities for swimming, golf, tennis, riding, fishing, boating, mountain climbing, motoring, etc. There are also hot springs of high restorative value by invalids. These resorts are easily accessible by motor on an all-weather highway from Calgary, or from British Columbia on the West. (Highway No. 2.)

JASPER NATIONAL PARK

Jasper Park, 236 miles west of Edmonton on the main line of the Canadian National Railways, although comparatively unknown until a few years ago, has already become famous to world travelers for the sublime grandeur of its snow-capped peaks and the marvellous beauty of its lakes, waterfalls and mountain streams. There are tall peaks to climb, glaciers, canyons, to explore, and trails to ride. Excellent motor roads, a scenic championship golf course, tennis courts, and a unsoiled lake with fine sandy beach, bathing, boating, fishing, and a warmed outdoor swimming pool, assures a holiday programme full of enjoyment and romance. Jasper Park Lodge enhances the pleasure of the tourist with the unsoutstanding luxury of fully-serviced log-cabins, and the charming central lodge for social amusements. This park is accessible from Edmonton by highway which is graveled for a large part of the route. (Highway No. 16).

OTHER NATIONAL PARKS

Other parks in Alberta include the noted Buffalo Park at Wainwright, 120 miles east of Edmonton, Highway No. 14, where is kept a great herd of 9,000 buffalo, the last remnant of the millions that once roamed the Western plains; Elk Island Park, near Edmonton, a big-game preserve and popular camping ground (Highway Nos. 15 and 16); Aspen Park in the south-eastern part of the province, where a small band of antelope are preserved; and Wood Buffalo Park in the extreme northern part of the province, where a herd of wood buffalo, believed to be the last of their species, still roam wild.

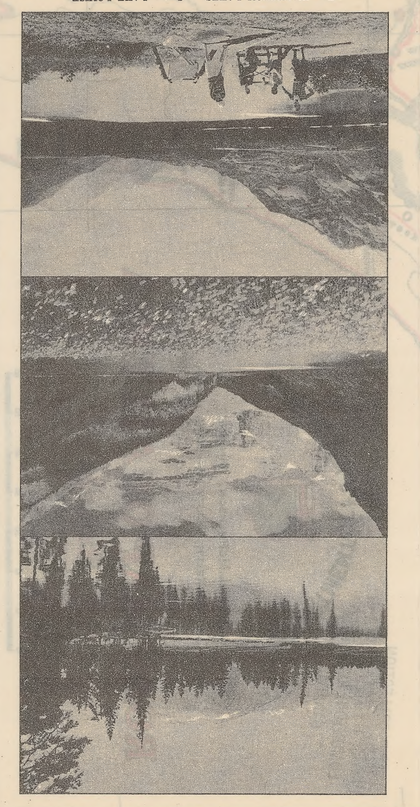
WATERTON LAKES NATIONAL PARK

In reality, a continuation of the famous Glacier National Park of Montana, Waterton Lakes Park comprises an area of 220 square miles in the south-western portion of Alberta, and is a park of very great beauty. There is suitable hotel and auto camp accommodation for the tourist. On the lakes there is good fishing and boating, and there is a golf course. The nearest railway stations for passenger traffic are Cardston and Pincher Creek, in Alberta, each about 35 miles away, on the Canadian Pacific Railway. A daily bus service runs from Cardston to the Park, and suitable transportation facilities are available from Pincher Creek. The Park can also be reached from Glacier Park station on the Great Northern Railway, the starting point for a bus service which runs by way of Many Glaciers Hotel and Cardston to Waterton Lakes Park. Motorists coming north from the United States have chosen the route by way of Yellowstone Park through Western Montana. Waterton Park is also reached by motor from Macleod and Lethbridge via Cardston or south from Pincher Creek. (Highway Nos. 1, 5 and 6).

The Province of Alberta

Mecca for Tourist and Vacationist

WITH THE LARGEST PROPORTION of the Canadian Rockies within its boundaries, the Province of Alberta, in Western Canada, is in the unique position of being able to offer the widest possible variation of sport and recreation and mountain beauty to the tourist and vacationist. Alberta's mountain resorts, famous for many years throughout the tourist world, are unsurpassed in beauty and grandeur and in luxurious accommodation. With 9,000 square miles of mountain national parks, Alberta possesses not only outstanding tourist attractions in the way of holiday resorts, but furnishes also unrivalled sport for hunter and angler. In the following pages a brief description is given of some of the more outstanding resorts.



Top—WATERTON LAKES; Centre—LAKE LOUISE; Bottom—JASPER PARK LODGE AT LAC BEAUVERT.

Alberta's Lake Resorts
and Other Points of Interest

In addition to its Rocky Mountain attractions, Alberta holds much that is of interest to the tourist. There are a dozen or more large lakes in the province at which attractive summer resorts have been established, and most of these are accessible by motor or by train.

Rural Alberta has its own attractions, from the ranch lands of the foot hills to the world champion wheat and livestock farms of the prairie and parkland sections, and a trip through these sections in the summer or fall holds a peculiar fascination for the tourist. In the Indian reserves and buffalo parks will be found the remnants of the romantic days of the golden west when buffalo and Redskin reigned supreme.

LAKE RESORTS

The more prominent of the lake resorts and their locations are as follows:

Gull Lake—10 miles west of Lacombe, Highway No. 1 to Lacombe, Highway No. 20 to Lake.
Sylvan Lake—Highway No. 1 to Red Deer, Highway No. 11 to Lake.
Cooking Lake—20 miles east of Edmonton, Highway No. 14.
Cold Lake—200 miles north-east of Edmonton, C.N.R. Train, local roads.
Lac la Biche—140 miles north-east of Edmonton, Northern Alberta, railway trains, local roads.
Alberta Beach, Lac Ste. Anne—50 miles west of Edmonton, Highway Nos. 16 and 17.
Seba Beach, Lake Wabamun—60 miles west of Edmonton, Highway No. 16.
Edmonton Beach—22 miles west of Edmonton, Highway No. 16.
Pigeon Lake—50 miles south-west of Edmonton, Highway No. 1 to Millet, then local road west.

OTHER POINTS OF INTEREST

The Cardston Temple—The only Mormon Temple in Canada is located at Cardston, a beautiful little town in the foothills near Waterton Lakes. This is the centre of the Canadian Mormon settlement, and a very imposing structure of marble and granite has been erected.

The Prince of Wales Ranch—The ranch owned by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is romantically located in typical ranching country in the foothills, southwest of Calgary some seventy miles. It is reached by a deviation from Highway No. 1 at High River, and is some twenty-six miles west of that town.

Turner Valley Oil Field—In this field there are 73 wells operating, some of which gush almost pure gasoline. The field may be reached by a deviation from Highway No. 1 at Okotoks, or by a beautiful run through the foothill country southwest from Calgary in fine, dry weather.

Benedict's Bird Sanctuary—Three miles south of Leduc on Highway No. 1, then four miles east.

Historic Sites—Some twelve historic sites in the Province have been marked, and are shown on the road map. Many of these have reference to the old days of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, the fur traders, and the Indians.

Keen Sport for the Hunter and the Angler

Hunting in Alberta

BIG GAME

Big game hunting in Alberta provides an attractive sport for hunters from many countries. No other districts provide such a variety and abundance of big game animals. Of these the big horned sheep, mountain goat, caribou, elk, moose, deer, grizzly and black bear, are found in various hunting areas in the foothills and mountains. Our national parks and game preserves provide ample breeding grounds, and the over-flow from these inviolate sanctuaries ensures a continuous supply.

Big Horned Sheep is the most sought after trophy, and is found in various localities, from the Waterton Lakes Park in the south to within one hundred miles of Peace River, in the north.

Mountain Goat has a wider range, and though the old billies choose their homes in the more rugged mountains, they are found in most sections of the mountains throughout the length of the province.

Woodland Caribou and sub species, called Osborne Caribou, have their range from the Athabasca River north along the foothills, and in the mountains to the British Columbia boundary.

Elk have had a closed season for a number of years, and were mostly found in the Pembina-Brazeau Elk Reserve. As their numbers increased they spread to adjacent areas. As these are gregarious animals it was found advisable to open the season for a limited number of licenses which permits only the older bulls with heads of ten points and over to be taken.

Mule Deer. These large-eared species of the deer family are found in the foothills and mountains, from the Waterton Lakes Park to the northern part of the Province. These provide very attractive hunting for the sportsmen who can only afford time and expenses for short trips.

Moose also provides excellent hunting north of the Calgary-Banff branch of the C.P.R. railroad to the northern part of the province. In the more remote areas they are quite plentiful, and good trophies may be secured.

Grizzly and Black Bear always provide a thrill for the hunter and in the fall are found in the most unsuspected places. They cover a wide range of hunting area, and are very difficult to hunt in the fall of the year, when they feed mostly on roots and berries in the timber and park areas. To ensure reasonable success in bear hunting, sportsmen should plan their hunts in the spring when the bear come out in the green slides for their earliest food supplies.

Reliable outfitters and guides who are licensed under proper recommendations and credentials, may be secured in any locality that affords good hunting.

BIRD GAME

Nature has been particularly kind to the Province of Alberta, in providing large areas of lakes, which in turn provide suitable nesting grounds for most of the migratory water fowl. Unfortunately water levels in the southern part of the province are becoming so low that the sloughs and pot-holes have dried up. Like the settler who arrived in recent years and found only the remote areas available for a homestead, so the wild duck proceeded further north where ample water and food supply is available.

The Duck Season is open from September 15th to November 15th, and improved travelling conditions now provide an incentive to sportsmen to go further afield for the splendid sport of duck hunting. The limit for a day's shoot is fifteen before October 1st, and twenty-five per day thereafter, with a limit for the season of one hundred.

Sunday shooting, and the use of live decoys, is prohibited.

Most of the up-land game birds have a cycle which is coincident with the supply of rabbits. It is expected that for the next two or three years Sharp-tailed Grouse, commonly called Prairie Chicken, Ruffed Grouse, Spruce Grouse, and Ptarmigan, will be in fair supply in the localities to which they are adapted. If the spring hatching season is unfavourable, the bag limits must necessarily be reduced to coincide with the supply.

The European Grey Partridge, commonly called Hungarian Partridge, was introduced into Alberta by prominent sportsmen, over twenty years ago, and they increased in such numbers as to provide excellent sport. The season which opens on October 1st and extends for two months, gives bird hunters excellent opportunity for real sport.

To appreciate Hungarian Partridge shooting, at its best, hunters should provide themselves with bird dogs, as these Partridges, when wounded, are very difficult to retrieve. The use of sporting dogs for any bird game shooting, adds greatly to the pleasure, as hunters must necessarily lose a proportion of the wounded birds unless a trained dog is available for retrieving.

The Chinese and Mongolian Pheasant have been released from time to time, and have shown satisfactory increase in most districts. There is a continuous closed season on these birds.

Information regarding game regulations and licenses may be obtained from the Game Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, Canada. Copies of the game regulations, with the various hunting seasons, will be sent on application. Alberta has also a Fish and Game Protective Association, with several branches in different centers of the Province

NON-RESIDENT FEES

Outfitter's License	$50.00
General Game License	50.00
Permit to hunt Bear on Forest Reserve	25.00
Game Bird License (issued to resident of Canada outside of Alberta)	10.00
Game Bird License (issued to non-resident of Canada, except under special permit)	25.00
Special Big Game License	50.00
Special Elk License	50.00
Guest Game Bird License, per day	5.00

Fishing in Alberta

The best fishing in the province is to be found in the mountain streams of the Rocky Mountains and foothills, in the semi-wooded and wooded areas of the north and in the Laurentian country.

The following brief description of most of the best fishing localities may serve as a guide to those seeking this kind of sport.

Waterton Lakes Park—Fairly good lake trout fishing may be secured in the main, Crow's Nest road or side roads branching off this road at Pincher, Cowly tributary streams. In Cameron Lake rainbow and speckled trout recently introduced, are doing well and increasing yearly. Good fishing is now obtained in that lake. In the north lake pike are plentiful and of good size. These are accessible by motor road.

Tributaries of Kootenay River — In Drywood River and Yarrow Creek, cutthroat and rainbow trout and Rocky Mountain whitefish are the chief species caught. Accessible by motor from Pincher to Waterton Park.

Belly River — Rocky Mountain whitefish and a few Dolly Varden trout. Accessible by motor road from Waterton to Cardston and Hillspring to Cardston.

St. Mary's River—There is fair fishing at Kimbal, southeast of Cardston at the head-gates of the Canadian Pacific Railway irrigation. The chief species are cutthroat trout, Rocky Mountain whitefish and Dolly Varden trout. Accessible by motor road about twelve miles from Cardston.

Tributaries of the Old Man River — Pincher Creek, South Fork, Crow's Nest River and Lakes, and the main stream of the Old Man River into the Crow's Nest forest reserve with upper tributaries that are open, Livingstone, Carbondale and Castle rivers, West Branch of Castle River and that portion of Race Horse Creek from the mouth of Daisy Creek eastward. In these streams are cutthroat trout, Dolly Varden trout, Rocky Mountain whitefish and some rainbow trout which have been introduced within recent years. All reached by motor roads either main, Crow's Nest road or side roads branching off this road at Pincher Creek, or Lundbreck.

East of Lethbridge — Good pike fishing in Chin Lakes There is no accommodation except at Lethbridge and Taber. There is a good motor road to the lake.

West of Nanton — There is good fishing in the north and south branches of Willow Creek (all tributaries of these streams closed) chiefly cutthroat and rainbow trout and Rocky Mountain whitefish. It is necessary to go about thirty miles west. The road is good in dry weather.

West of High River — In the Highwood River only the main stream is open within and without the forest reserve. All tributaries are closed. The trout fishing is excellent with cutthroat and rainbow trout, and also some Rocky Mountain whitefish and Dolly Varden trout. The best fishing is about thirty-five miles west, the road is good from High River. Accommodation may be had at a number of ranches in the vicinity and also at High River, while Calgary is only forty miles from High River with well surfaced road.

West of Okotoks — The north and south branches of Sheep Creek and also Fisher Creek are open outside the Forest reserves, but closed within. Fishing improves on approaching the forest reserve. There is a good road to Lincham and also to Kew, but above these points travel is merely by trails, occasionally by car. This fishing locality can be reached by automobile either by way of Okotoks or direct from Calgary by way of Priddis or Millarville.

West of Calgary: Elbow River — Cutthroat and Dolly Varden trout on the upper reaches. Lower down the river is too large for good fishing, accessible by motor. This river is

also open in the forest reserve, all tributaries are closed within and without the forest reserve. The Bow River has good fishing west of Cochrane on the main stream. To catch fish here requires expert angling but excellent catches have been taken of cutthroat and rainbow trout. Some fine catches have also been taken east of Cochrane. The Jumping Pond is also a good trout stream but is fished very heavily—principally cutthroat trout and some rainbow trout.

Banff Park — All waters within reach of motor highways in the park are heavily fished, but excellent fishing (cutthroat and Dolly Varden) can be obtained at Spray Lakes and Kananaskis Lakes, both of which can be reached by packhorse and saddle horse. Spray Lakes are twenty miles from Canmore and thirty miles from Banff. Kananaskis Lakes are forty-five miles from Canmore. These lakes can also be reached from Seebe or Morley. Guides can be secured at Banff, Canmore or Seebe. There is also good salmon trout fishing in Lake Minnewanka, eight miles from Banff by a good motor road. Boats are available here.

In the Bow and Spray Rivers, Dolly Varden and cutthroat trout and Rocky Mountain whitefish provide good fishing. There is also good fishing at Sawback Lakes, cutthroat and Dolly Varden. These lakes are accessible by mountain trail about thirty miles from Banff. Fishing can also be obtained in numerous small streams within the Park and detailed information can be obtained from the park official and guides at Banff.

East of Calgary — Good catches of cutthroat and rainbow have been obtained on the Bow River at the mouth of Fish Creek and Highwood River. There is good pike fishing in Chestermere Lake twelve miles east of Calgary by good motor roads.

Brooks — There is good pike fishing in Lac Newell, seven miles south of Brooks.

Bassano — There is pike fishing in the Bow River south of the town.

Red Deer — At Sylvan Lake, sixteen miles by motor, west of the Red Deer, there is a summer resort at which there is good pike fishing. There is a beautiful sand beach here, cottages and boats can be rented. There is also good hotel accommodation. This lake can also be reached by the Canadian National Railway and Canadian Pacific Railway. At Pine Lake, twenty-five miles by good road, southeast of Red Deer, there is good pike and perch fishing. This lake is also accessible by motor road from Innisfail. Boats and hotel accommodation are available.

Lacombe — At Gull Lake, west of Lacombe, there is a summer resort and good pike fishing is available. Cottages and boats can be rented. This lake is accessible by motor and is eleven miles from Lacombe. Buffalo Lake, thirty miles east of Lacombe by motor and two miles from Mirror has good pike fishing. Boats are available at the Narrows, four miles from Mirror and at Rochon Sands eighteen miles by auto from Stettler. Cottages can be rented at the latter place.

Wetaskiwin and Millet — Pigeon Lake, twenty-five miles west of Millet and thirty miles from Wetaskiwin by auto, has pike and pickerel. There are good beaches at the south end of the lake, at Mulhurst and at Westerose. Summer cottages can be rented at Mulhurst and Westerose with a few boats.

West of Edmonton — Wabamun Lake has pike fishing. There are summer resorts at Seba, Wabamun and Kapasiwin at which cottages and boats may be rented. All are accessible by motor, fifty to sixty miles from Edmonton, and also by Canadian National Railway. Lake Isle, near Wabamun, has pike, perch and pickerel fishing. Boats are obtainable at Ginford, four miles from Seba Beach.

Lac Ste. Anne, west of Edmonton — Has pike, pickerel and perch fishing. At Alberta Beach there is a summer resort

at which hotel accommodation, cottages and boats may be obtained. This lake is accessible from Edmonton by motor forty-four miles, and also by Canadian National Railway.

Lac la Nonne and Lake Nakamun, north-west of Edmonton —Have pike, pickerel and perch. They are sixty and fifty-three miles respectively from Edmonton by motor road. Boats and cottages are obtainable.

Chip Lake, west of Edmonton — Has pike, pickerel and goldeyes, and is accessible by Canadian National Railway and by No. 16 Highway.

Edson, west of Edmonton — The tributaries of the Athabasca and McLeod Rivers have rainbow trout and grayling. Edson is accessible by motor over No. 16 Highway. Guides can be obtained at Edson and Obed. These two streams form an excellent canoe route, commencing at the Canadian National Railway near the crossing of either river and journeying down stream to rail connection at Whitecourt, Smith or still further down at Athabasca.

Jasper Park — Fishing started in 1932 at Maligne Lake, in Jasper National Park, which hitherto was barren. Due to intensive stocking, this lake is now ready for excellent fishing and reports claim that the sport is unrivalled in this beauty spot.

North and East of Edmonton — In this locality are many good fishing lakes, the largest of which are Cold Lake, Frog Lake, Baptiste Lake, Lake St. Vincent, Floating Stone Lake, Fork Lake, Pinehurst Lake, Beaver Lake, Lac la Biche, Buck Lake, Skeleton Lake and Amisk Lake. Most of the lakes contain pike, pickerel and perch, while Cold Lake has excellent lake trout. Cold Lake has lake trout, pike and pickerel. At the lake are hotels, stores, cottages and boats. It is accessible by motor from St. Paul, Vermilion or Lloydminster. The largest trout taken by angling, 52½ pounds, and the largest pike 24, while the largest pickerel was 16 pounds. Trout have been taken on commercial fishing up to 70 pounds. At Cold Lake arrangements can be made to clean, ice and box all fish and hold in coolers at minimum charge. Lac la Biche has pike and pickerel. There is also hotel accommodation and some cottages and boats. This lake is accessible by Northern Alberta Railways and by motor via Colinton near Athabasca. Buck, Skeleton and Amisk Lakes have pike, pickerel and perch. They are accessible by Northern Alberta Railways and the two latter by motor via Colinton and Boyle. There is accommodation at Boyle. A few boats are available. Beaver Lake has pike, pickerel and perch. It is accessible from Lac la Biche by motor four miles. Lake St. Vincent has pike and perch and is ten miles from St. Paul by automobile. Boats are available. Accommodation can be secured at St. Paul. Moose Lake has pike, pickerel and perch. This lake is 30 miles from St. Paul. It has a lovely beach. Boats are available, also telephone, store, camping accommodation and hotel accommodation at at Bonnyville. Muriel Lake has pike, pickerel and perch. Boats are scarce. This lake is accessible by motor 38 miles from St. Paul. Hotel accommodation is available at Bonnyville and St. Paul. Bonnyville is nine miles from the lake. Frog lake has pike and perch. It is accessible by motor from Vermilion and Lloydminster. Boats are scarce. Baptiste Lake has pike, pickerel and perch. It is twelve miles by auto from Athabasca. There is an auto camp at the south end of the lake and hotel accommodation at